

Time Reversal Invariance Violating and Parity Conserving effects in Proton Deuteron Scattering

Young-Ho Song,^{1,*} Rimantas Lazauskas,^{2,†} and Vladimir Gudkov^{3,‡}

¹*Rare Isotope Science Project, Institute for Basic Science, Daejeon 305-811, Korea*

²*IPHC, IN2P3-CNRS/Université Louis Pasteur BP 28,
F-67037 Strasbourg Cedex 2, France*

³*Department of Physics and Astronomy,
University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, 29208*

(Dated: February 23, 2016)

Abstract

Time reversal invariance violating parity conserving (TVPC) effects are calculated for elastic proton deuteron scattering with proton energies up to 2 MeV. Distorted Wave Born Approximation is employed to estimate TVPC matrix elements, based on hadronic wave functions, obtained by solving three-body Faddeev-Merkuriev equations in configuration space with realistic potentials.

PACS numbers: 24.80.+y, 25.10.+s, 11.30.Er, 13.75.Cs

* yhsong@ibs.re.kr

† rimantas.lazauskas@ires.in2p3.fr

‡ gudkov@sc.edu

I. INTRODUCTION

The study of Time Reversal Invariance Violating and Parity Conserving (TVPC) effects is an important approach for a search of new physics beyond the Standard Model. In the Standard Model time reversal invariance violation requires also parity violation. Therefore, an observation of TVPC effects can be interpreted as a direct signal of new physics. TVPC effects in neutron-deuteron scattering have been calculated recently [1]. In this paper we consider similar effects of TVPC interaction in proton-deuteron scattering which are related to $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_p \cdot [\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{I}](\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{I})$ correlation with tensor polarized target, where $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_p$ is the proton spin, \mathbf{I} is the target spin and \mathbf{p} is the proton momentum. This correlation can be observed by measuring asymmetry of protons polarized in parallel and anti-parallel to $[\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{I}](\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{I})$ direction when transmitted through a deuteron target. This is the simplest system to realize aforementioned correlation related with TVPC effects for proton scattering. Five-fold correlation $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_p \cdot [\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{I}](\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{I})$ is equal to zero, unless the target spin I is larger or equal to one. As a consequence, this correlation cannot be observed in nucleon-nucleon scattering.

TVPC effects in proton deuteron forward scattering for few hundreds *MeV* proton energy range have been calculated [2, 3], in the relation to proposed experiment at COSY facility [4]. We consider TVPC effects for proton energy range up to 2 *MeV* which could be calculated accurately in a formally exact framework based on Faddeev-Merkuriev equations [5] with realistic potentials. This gives an opportunity to compare directly these TVPC effects with the case of TVPC [1] effects in neutron-deuteron scattering, as well as to the cases of parity violation in proton-deuteron and neutron-deuteron [6] scattering.

II. OBSERVABLES

In a contrast to neutron-deuteron scattering, the proton-deuteron scattering amplitude f_{full} diverges at zero scattering angle due to the Coulomb interaction. To avoid this divergence in the calculations of TVPC effects we estimate an “nuclear” amplitude $f = f_{full} - f_{Coul}$ with Coulomb amplitude being subtracted. Since Coulomb interaction does not violate time reversal invariance it cannot contribute to TVPC effects. For further calculations we fix the direction of the proton momentum as axis z , and the direction of $[\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{I}](\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{I})$, as axis y . Then, zero-angle scattering amplitudes $f_{\pm}(E, \theta = 0)$, for protons, polarized along and

opposite to the direction of $[\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{I}](\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{I})$, and propagating through the tensor polarized deuteron target are defined as

$$f_{\pm}(E, \theta = 0) \equiv \frac{1}{2} \sum'_{m_d} f \left(p\hat{z}, \left(\frac{1 \pm 1}{2} \right)^{\hat{y}}, (1m_d)^{\hat{x}\hat{z}} \leftarrow p\hat{z}, \left(\frac{1 \pm 1}{2} \right)^{\hat{y}}, (1m_d)^{\hat{x}\hat{z}} \right). \quad (1)$$

Here, \sum' means that the state with $m_d = 0$ is excluded from the summation, and the factor $\frac{1}{2}$ in the front of the summation is a deuteron spin statistical factor. Then, using optical theorem [7], the asymmetry in the transmission of polarized proton through tensor-polarized deuteron target can be written as

$$P(E) = \frac{\sigma_+^{nuc} - \sigma_-^{nuc}}{\sigma_+^{nuc} + \sigma_-^{nuc}} = \frac{\text{Im}[f_+(E, \theta = 0) - f_-(E, \theta = 0)]}{\text{Im}[f_+(E, \theta = 0) + f_-(E, \theta = 0)]}. \quad (2)$$

The corresponding “nuclear” S-matrix (with subtracted Coulomb scattering part) is defined from the asymptotic form of scattering wave function for partial waves α' and α , where $\alpha = (L, S, J, T)$,

$$\frac{w_{\alpha', \alpha}(r; p)}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} [\delta_{\alpha', \alpha} H_{\nu}^{(-)}(\eta, \rho) + S_{\alpha', \alpha} H_{\nu}^{(+)}(\eta, \rho)], \text{ for } r \rightarrow \infty \quad (3)$$

with

$$H_l^{(\pm)}(\eta, \rho) = \frac{1}{\rho} [F_l(\eta, \rho) \mp iG_l(\eta, \rho)], \quad (4)$$

where $F_l(\eta, \rho)$ and $G_l(\eta, \rho)$ are regular and irregular Coulomb functions, $\eta = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 \mu \alpha}{p}$ is a Sommerfeld parameter, μ is a reduced mass, and $\rho = pr$. Then, the “nuclear” scattering amplitudes in Eq.(1) are related with “nuclear” S-matrix as

$$f \left(\mathbf{p}', 1m'_d, \frac{1}{2}m' \leftarrow \mathbf{p}, 1m_d, \frac{1}{2}m \right) = \sum_{LS, L'S', J} f_{L'S', LS}^J(p) \left(Z_{LSm_d m}^{(J), L'S'm'_d m'}(\hat{p}', \hat{p}) \right) \quad (5)$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} f_{L'S', LS}^J(p) &= \left(e^{i\sigma_{L'}} \frac{S_{L'S', LS}^J - \delta_{LL'} \delta_{SS'}}{2ip} e^{i\sigma_L} \right), \\ Z_{LSm_d m}^{(J), L'S'm'_d m'}(\hat{p}', \hat{p}) &= \sum_{L_z, L'_z, J_z} 4\pi i^{-L'+L} Y_{L'L'_z}(\hat{p}') Y_{LL_z}^*(\hat{p}) \\ &\quad \times \langle LL_z, Sm_d + m | JJ_z \rangle \langle 1m_d, \frac{1}{2}m | Sm_d + m \rangle \\ &\quad \times \langle L'L'_z, S'm'_d + m' | JJ_z \rangle \langle 1m'_d, \frac{1}{2}m' | S'm'_d + m' \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

and $\sigma_l(\eta) \equiv \arg\Gamma(l+1+i\eta)$ is a Coulomb phase shift. Since the TVPC interaction is considered to be weak, we can use Distorted Wave Born Approximation (DWBA) to express the symmetry violating scattering amplitudes related to TVPC potential

$$f_{\alpha\beta}^{TP}(k) = e^{i\sigma_\alpha} \left(\frac{\hat{S}_{TP} - 1}{2ik} \right)_{\alpha,\beta} e^{i\sigma_\beta} \simeq -2\mu e^{i\sigma_\alpha} \langle \psi_\alpha^{(-)} | V_{TP} | \psi_\beta^{(+)} \rangle e^{i\sigma_\beta}, \quad (7)$$

where $\langle \mathbf{r} | \psi_\alpha^{(\pm)} \rangle = \sum_{\alpha'} \frac{w_{\alpha',\alpha}^{(\pm)}(r;p)}{r} \mathcal{Y}_{\alpha'}(\hat{r})$ represents wave function solutions with outgoing and incoming boundary conditions in partial wave α with $\mathcal{Y}_{\alpha'}(\hat{r})$ representing tensor spherical harmonics in partial wave α' . Thus, by calculating matrix elements $\langle \psi_\alpha^{(-)} | V_{wk} | \psi_\beta^{(+)} \rangle$, we can obtain the “nuclear” asymmetry P of TVPC interaction in Eq.(2).

III. TIME REVERSAL VIOLATING PARITY CONSERVING POTENTIAL

The most general form of time reversal violating and parity conserving part of nucleon-nucleon Hamiltonian in the first order of relative nucleon momentum can be written as [8],

$$\begin{aligned} H^{TP} = & (g_1(r) + g_2(r)\tau_1 \cdot \tau_2 + g_3(r)T_{12}^z + g_4(r)\tau_+) \hat{r} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{p}} \\ & + (g_5(r) + g_6(r)\tau_1 \cdot \tau_2 + g_7(r)T_{12}^z + g_8(r)\tau_+) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \hat{r} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{p}} \\ & + (g_9(r) + g_{10}(r)\tau_1 \cdot \tau_2 + g_{11}(r)T_{12}^z + g_{12}(r)\tau_+) \\ & \quad \times \left(\hat{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \bar{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 + \hat{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \bar{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 - \frac{2}{3} \hat{r} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{p}} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \right) \\ & + (g_{13}(r) + g_{14}(r)\tau_1 \cdot \tau_2 + g_{15}(r)T_{12}^z + g_{16}(r)\tau_+) \\ & \quad \times \left(\hat{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \hat{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \hat{r} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{p}} - \frac{1}{5} (\hat{r} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{p}} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 + \hat{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \bar{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 + \hat{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \bar{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1) \right) \\ & + g_{17}(r)\tau_- \hat{r} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_\times \times \bar{\mathbf{p}} + g_{18}(r)\tau_\times^z \hat{r} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_- \times \bar{\mathbf{p}}), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where the exact form of $g_i(r)$ depends on the details of a particular theory of TVPC.

One should note, that pions, being spin zero particles, do not contribute to *TVPC* on-shell interaction [9]. Therefore to describe TVPC nucleon-nucleon interaction in meson exchange potential model, by assuming CPT conservation, one should consider contribution from heavier mesons: $\rho(770)$, $I^G(J^{PC}) = 1^+(1^{--})$ and $h_1(1170)$, $I^G(J^{PC}) = 0^-(1^{+-})$ (see, for example [10–12] and references therein). The Lagrangian for strong and TVPC interaction with explicit ρ and h_1 meson exchanges is expressed as

$$\mathcal{L}^{st} = -g_\rho \bar{N}(\gamma_\mu \rho^{\mu,a} - \frac{\kappa_V}{2M} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \partial^\nu \rho^{\mu,a}) \tau^a N - g_h \bar{N} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 h_\mu N, \quad (9)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{TP} = -\frac{\bar{g}_\rho}{2m_N}\bar{N}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\epsilon^{3ab}\tau^a\partial_\nu\rho_\mu^bN + i\frac{\bar{g}_h}{2m_N}\bar{N}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\gamma_5\partial_\nu h_\mu N, \quad (10)$$

where we neglected terms $\bar{N}\gamma_5\partial^\mu h_\mu N$, which are small at low energy. The parameters g and \bar{g} are meson nucleon coupling constants for strong and TVPC interactions, respectively. Then, one can separate TVPC potential due to ρ and h_1 meson exchange as

$$\begin{aligned} V_\rho^{TP} &= \frac{g_\rho\bar{g}_\rho m_\rho^2}{8\pi m_N}Y_1(m_\rho r)\tau_\times^z\hat{r}\cdot(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_- \times \frac{\bar{\mathbf{p}}}{m_N}), \\ V_{h_1}^{TP} &= -\frac{g_h\bar{g}_h m_h^2}{2\pi m_N}Y_1(m_h r)(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \frac{\bar{\mathbf{p}}}{m_N}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \hat{r} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \frac{\bar{\mathbf{p}}}{m_N}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \hat{r}), \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where $Y_1(x) = (1 + \frac{1}{x})\frac{e^{-x}}{x}$, $x_a = m_a r$. Comparing these potentials with eq. (8), one can see that in the meson exchange (ME) model, all $g_i(r)^{ME} = 0$, except for

$$\begin{aligned} g_5^{ME}(r) &= \left(-\frac{g_h\bar{g}_h m_h^2}{3m_N^2\pi}\right)Y_1(m_h r) = c_5^h Y_1(m_h r), \\ g_9^{ME}(r) &= \left(-\frac{g_h\bar{g}_h m_h^2}{2m_N^2\pi}\right)Y_1(m_h r) = c_9^h Y_1(m_h r), \\ g_{18}^{ME}(r) &= \left(\frac{g_\rho\bar{g}_\rho m_\rho^2}{8m_N^2\pi}\right)Y_1(m_\rho r) = c_{18}^\rho Y_1(m_\rho r). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

The possible contributions from heavier vector iso-vector mesons like a_1 and b_1 correspond to g_6 and g_{10} functions of TVPC potential. However, for the sake of simplicity, in this work we focus only on the contribution from the exchange of the lightest mesons, by considering ρ and h_1 .

Because the function $Y_1(\mu r)$ for ρ and h_1 mesons is singular at short ranges, the calculation of potential matrix elements requires careful treatment at short distances. One way to regulate the singular behavior of $Y_1(\mu r)$ Yukawa function is by introducing regulated Yukawa function $Y_{1\Lambda}(r, m)$ with a momentum cutoff Λ as

$$Y_{1\Lambda}(r, m) = -\frac{1}{m}\frac{d}{dr}\int\frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3}e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}e^{-\frac{k^2}{\Lambda^2}}\frac{1}{k^2+m^2}. \quad (13)$$

From the point of view of effective field theory, we may regard eq.(8) as a leading order potential of EFT. In this approach, cutoff represents our ignorance on short distance dynamics and the low energy constants have to be renormalized to absorb the cutoff dependence so that the final results should not be sensitive to short distance uncertainty. This approach, which was adopted in our previous work on neutron-deuteron scattering, is preferable from theoretical point of view. However, it introduces many unknown low energy constants which have to be fixed from experiments. Therefore, to be able to make a prediction for the value

of TVPC observable, instead of following a rigorous EFT approach, we use meson exchange model. Then, calculating the potential matrix elements using both $Y_1(\mu r)$ and $Y_{1\Lambda}(r, \mu)$ with $\Lambda = 1.5$ GeV, the difference of two calculations can be attributed to the uncertainty related with the short-range interactions.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

For the calculation of TVPC amplitudes in DWBA approach, we used the non-perturbed (time reversal invariance conserving) 3-body wave functions for proton-deuteron scattering obtained by solving Faddeev-Merkuriev equations in configuration space [5] for AV18 nucleon-nucleon potential in conjunction with *UIX* three-nucleon force. The detailed procedure for these calculations is described in our papers [6, 13, 14].

The main results of the calculations are summarized in table I where the imaginary part of time-reversal invariant scattering amplitudes $(f_+ + f_-)(E, \theta = 0)$ and the TVPC scattering amplitudes $(f_+ - f_-)(E, \theta = 0)$ in meson exchange models are calculated with AV18 *UIX* potential. To compare TVPC effects in proton-deuteron scattering with the case of neutron-deuteron scattering, we include the corresponding TVPC scattering amplitudes of neutron-deuteron scattering at $E_{cm} = 100$ KeV in the last line of table I. Note that there is a convention difference with [1], and unpolarized total proton-deuteron cross section can be written as $\sigma_{tot}^{el} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{4\pi}{p} \text{Im}(f_+ + f_-)(E, \theta = 0)$.

To test how TVPC amplitudes depend on the choice of strong interaction potential we calculated them with three different phenomenological potentials AV18, AV18*UIX* and INOY. We found that the time-reversal conserving scattering amplitudes calculated with these three different potentials are in very good agreement for considered proton energy range $E_{cm} \leq 2$ MeV. For example, the amplitudes at $E_{cm} = 1$ MeV (see second column of table II) shows that AV18*UIX* and INOY potential results agrees well with each other and comparison with AV18 implies that 3-body force effects contribute only at the level of 2%. This result is not surprising because these amplitudes, which reproduce the total cross sections, are mostly sensitive to the long-range part of the interaction.

For the TVPC and PV matrix elements, which are more sensitive to the short range behavior of the potential, we can expect stronger dependence on the strong interaction input. Moreover singularities of Yukawa functions at short distances result in a finite residue of the

radial integrals for TVPC matrix elements at two-nucleon contact which requires careful treatment of short range integrals. Nevertheless, the results of calculations for the most TVPC matrix elements with AV18 and AV18UIX potentials agree with each other rather well. The operator 9 (see table II) is an exception, which shows large sensitivity to the presence of three nucleon force. Calculations based on INOY NN interaction deviate from the AV18 case by 10% - 20%. It should be noted that similar discrepancies with INOY potential was also observed in our previous calculations [1, 6, 14] of parity and time reversal violating effects in neutron deuteron interactions. This issue is clearly related with a softness of INOY potential and the qualitative difference of calculated nuclear wave functions at the short distance.

In order to test the sensitivity of TVPC operators to short range behavior of the potentials we calculated TVPC amplitudes with Yukawa-type meson-exchange potentials Eq.(12) and with regulated Yukawa potentials Eq.(13) with a cutoff parameter $\Lambda = 1.5 \text{ GeV}$. Thus, comparing corresponding results in tables (I) and (III), one can see rather good agreement between TVPC amplitudes calculated with AV18UIX strong potential for different energies. The comparison of tables (II) and (IV) shows good agreement between the same amplitudes calculated at $E_{cm} = 1 \text{ MeV}$ with AV18UIX, AV18, and INOY potentials.

To be able to test the consistency our calculations in the future when measurements of parity violating effects in proton deuteron scattering will be available, we calculated time reversal invariant parity violating scattering amplitudes for opposite helicities $f_{\pm}^{pv}(E, \theta = 0)$ defined as

$$f_{\pm}^{pv}(E, \theta = 0) \equiv \frac{1}{3} \sum_{m_d} f \left(p\hat{z}, \left(\frac{1 \pm 1}{2}\right)^{\hat{z}}, (1m_d)^{\hat{z}} \leftarrow p\hat{z}, \left(\frac{1 \pm 1}{2}\right)^{\hat{z}}, (1m_d)^{\hat{z}} \right). \quad (14)$$

In this calculations we used a short range iso-vector pion exchange part of the DDH parity violating potential [15]

$$V_{1\pi}^{PV,DDH} = \left(\frac{g_{\pi} h_{\pi}^1}{2\sqrt{2}m_N} \right) (\tau_1 \times \tau_2)^z (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) \cdot \hat{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{e^{-m_{\pi}r}}{4\pi r} \right). \quad (15)$$

The results for $\text{Im}(f_{+}^{pv} - f_{-}^{pv})(E, \theta = 0)$ are presented in table V, where the last line presents corresponding parity violating amplitude for neutron-deuteron scattering at $E_{cm} = 100 \text{ keV}$. One can see that PV amplitude is much less sensitive to the particular choice of the strong interaction. This is not surprising, since PV effects are dominated by pion exchange having much longer range.

TABLE I. Scattering amplitudes at various energies calculated with AV18UIX potential in fm^{-1} units. The second column corresponds to time-reversal invariant $\text{Im}(f_+ + f_-)(E, \theta = 0)$ for tensor polarized deuteron target and other columns corresponds to Time-reversal violating scattering amplitudes $\frac{1}{c_n}\text{Im}(f_+ - f_-)(E, \theta = 0)$ for operator n and scalar function $Y_1(r, m)$.

$E_{cm}(\text{keV})$	$\text{Im}(f_+ + f_-)$	$n=5(m = m_h)$	$n=9(m = m_h)$	$n=18(m = m_\rho)$
15	0.0907	0.116×10^{-7}	0.131×10^{-6}	-0.540×10^{-8}
100	1.76	0.437×10^{-6}	0.348×10^{-5}	-0.136×10^{-6}
300	3.59	0.177×10^{-5}	0.471×10^{-5}	-0.396×10^{-6}
1000	6.75	0.118×10^{-4}	-0.658×10^{-5}	0.482×10^{-5}
2000	8.04	0.327×10^{-4}	-0.229×10^{-4}	0.296×10^{-5}
nd 100	2.85	0.107×10^{-6}	-0.217×10^{-5}	-0.711×10^{-7}

Finally, by comparing our results for proton deuteron and neutron deuteron scattering [1] at energy of 100 keV (see second and last rows in table I), one can see that corresponding amplitudes for these two processes have different sensitivity to TVPC h_1 and ρ meson interactions. Therefore, they are rather complimentary to each other in the search for new physics, which can be manifested by TVPC interactions of h_1 and ρ mesons with nucleons.

TABLE II. Scattering amplitudes calculated at $E_{cm} = 1$ MeV for various potential models in fm^{-1} units. The second column corresponds to time-reversal invariant $\text{Im}(f_+ + f_-)(E, \theta = 0)$ for tensor polarized deuteron target and other columns correspond to TVPC scattering amplitudes $\frac{1}{c_n}\text{Im}(f_+ - f_-)(E, \theta = 0)$ for operator n and scalar function $Y_1(r, m)$.

potential	$\text{Im}(f_+ + f_-)$	$n=5(m = m_h)$	$n=9(m = m_h)$	$n=18(m = m_\rho)$
AV18UIX	6.75	0.118×10^{-4}	-0.658×10^{-5}	0.482×10^{-5}
AV18	6.90	0.102×10^{-4}	0.258×10^{-5}	0.403×10^{-5}
INOY	6.75	-0.324×10^{-5}	0.482×10^{-4}	0.103×10^{-4}

TABLE III. Scattering amplitudes at various energies calculated with AV18UIX potential in fm^{-1} units. Each column corresponds to Time-reversal violating and parity conserving scattering amplitudes $\frac{1}{c_n}\text{Im}(f_+ - f_-)(E, \theta = 0)$ for operator n and scalar function $Y_{1\Lambda}(r, m)$ with $\Lambda = 1.5$ GeV.

$E_{cm}(\text{keV})$	$n=5(m = m_h)$	$n=9(m = m_h)$	$n=18(m = m_\rho)$
15	0.174×10^{-7}	0.185×10^{-6}	-0.540×10^{-8}
100	0.633×10^{-6}	0.492×10^{-5}	-0.168×10^{-6}
300	0.258×10^{-5}	0.680×10^{-5}	-0.246×10^{-6}
1000	0.173×10^{-4}	-0.759×10^{-5}	0.327×10^{-5}
2000	0.484×10^{-4}	-0.274×10^{-4}	0.509×10^{-5}

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science, Office of Nuclear Physics program under Award Number DE-FG02-09ER41621. The work of YS was supported by the Rare Isotope Science Project of the Institute for Basic Science funded by the Ministry of Science, ICT and the Future Planning and National Research Foundation of Korea (2013M7A1A1075764). This work was granted access to the HPC resources of TGCC and IDRIS under the allocation 2015-x2015056006 made by

TABLE IV. Scattering amplitudes calculated at $E_{cm} = 1$ MeV for various potential models in fm^{-1} units. Each column corresponds to Time-reversal violating and parity conserving scattering amplitudes $\frac{1}{c_n}\text{Im}(f_+ - f_-)(E, \theta = 0)$ for operator n and scalar function $Y_{1\Lambda}(r, m)$ with $\Lambda = 1.5$ GeV.

potential	n=5($m = m_h$)	n=9($m = m_h$)	n=18($m = m_\rho$)
AV18UIX	0.173×10^{-4}	-0.759×10^{-5}	0.327×10^{-5}
AV18	0.150×10^{-4}	0.242×10^{-5}	0.243×10^{-5}
INOY	0.875×10^{-5}	0.282×10^{-4}	0.996×10^{-5}

TABLE V. Parity violating scattering amplitudes $\frac{1}{c_1^{DDH}}\text{Im}(f_+^{pv} - f_-^{pv})(E, \theta = 0)$ from PV DDH potential of iso-vector pion exchange in fm^{-2} units, where $c_1^{DDH} = \frac{g_\pi h_\pi^1}{2\sqrt{2}m_N}$.

$E_{cm}(\text{keV})$	AV18UIX	AV18	INOY
15	0.130×10^{-2}		
100	-0.425×10^{-1}		
300	$-0.248 \times 10^{+0}$		
1000	$-0.729 \times 10^{+0}$	$-0.728 \times 10^{+0}$	$-0.751 \times 10^{+0}$
2000	$-0.941 \times 10^{+0}$		
nd 100	0.124×10^{-1}		

GENCI. We thank the staff members of the TGCC and IDRIS for their constant help.

-
- [1] Y.-H. Song, R. Lazauskas, and V. Gudkov, Phys. Rev. **C84**, 025501 (2011), arXiv:1105.1327 [nucl-th].
 - [2] M. Beyer, Nucl. Phys. **A560**, 895 (1993), arXiv:nucl-th/9302002 [nucl-th].
 - [3] Yu. N. Uzikov and A. A. Temerbayev, Phys. Rev. **C92**, 014002 (2015), arXiv:1506.08303 [nucl-th].
 - [4] D. Eversheim, Yu. Valdau, and B. Lorentz, Proceedings, 5th International Symposium on Symmetries in Sub Hyperfine Interact. **214**, 127 (2013).
 - [5] S. Merkuriev, Ann. Phys. (N.Y.) **130**, 395 (1980).

- [6] Y.-H. Song, R. Lazauskas, and V. Gudkov, Phys. Rev. **C83**, 015501 (2011).
- [7] J. T. Holdeman and R. M. Thaler, Phys. Rev. Lett. **14**, 81 (1965).
- [8] P. Herczeg, Nucl. Phys. **75**, 655 (1966).
- [9] M. Simonius, Phys. Lett. **B58**, 147 (1975).
- [10] W. C. Haxton and A. Horing, Nucl. Phys. **A560**, 469 (1993).
- [11] W. C. Haxton, A. Horing, and M. J. Musolf, Phys. Rev. **D50**, 3422 (1994).
- [12] V. P. Gudkov, Nucl.Phys. **A524**, 668 (1991).
- [13] R. Lazauskas, Scattering of heavy charged particles in atomic and nuclear systems,
Ph.D. thesis, Université Joseph Fourier, Grenoble (2003).
- [14] Y.-H. Song, R. Lazauskas, and V. Gudkov, (2011), arXiv:1104.3051 [nucl-th].
- [15] B. Desplanques, J. F. Donoghue, and B. R. Holstein, Ann. Phys. **124**, 449 (1980).